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The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 7. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862. NO. 5.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

E. B. McCRUM,.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,)..... $1,50.
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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TRIBUNE DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &C.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. — Banes, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Sprogwood, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Eberenfeld, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——, Pastor.—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afterbon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnston, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1862, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train East arrives	9,35 P. M.,	leaves	9,55 P. M.
"	" West "	8,20 A. M.	"	8,40 A. M.
Fast "	" East "	7,40 A. M.	"	7,55 A. M.
"	" West "	8,55 P. M.,	"	9,10 P. M.
Mail "	" East "	11.50 A. M.,	"	12.05 P. M.
"	" West "	3,15 P. M.,	"	3,30 P. M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train West, and Fast Line and Mail Train East and West.

INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connect with Mail train and Johnstown Accommodation East and West, Express West, and with Local Freights.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	11 00 A.M.
Western Way	8 00 "
Hollidaysburg	8 00 A.M. & 11 00 A.M.
Western Through	7 00 P.M.
Eastern Through	7 00 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	8.15 A.M. & 11 15 A.M.
Western Through	3 10 A.M.
Eastern Through	8 20 "
Western Way	11 22 A.M.
Eastern Way	1 55 P.M.

Office Hours:—During the week, from 6 45 A.M. till 7 00 P.M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A.M.

GEO. W. PATTON P. M

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189. R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—E. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts.—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKnage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Aurandt.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John McClelland.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John McDowell, R. Greenwood, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodkok.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—Geo. B. Cramer, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
High Constable—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. K. Ely.
Auditors—John Lowther, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick.
Assessor—John McClelland.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hosser, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward—William Maloney.
" " West Ward—John L. Piper.
" " North Ward—Christian Whistler.
Inspectors—East Ward—D. M. Greene, John Hopper.
" West Ward—J. K. Bellman, Robt. Pitsirns.
" North Ward—Robt. McCormick, John Conde.

Choice Poetry.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

VOYAGE OF THE GOOD SHIP UNION.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

'Tis midnight; through my troubled dream
Loud wailes the tempest cry;
Before the gale, with tattered sail,
A ship goes plunging by.
What name? Where bound?—The rocks around
Repeat the loud halloo.
The good ship Union, Southward bound:
God help her and her crew!

And is the old flag flying still
That o'er your fathers flew,
With bands of white and rosy light,
And field of starry blue?
Ay! look aloft! its folds full oft—
Have braved the roaring blast,
And still shall fly when from the sky
This black typhoon has past!

Speak, pilot of the storm-tost bark!
May I thy peril share?
—O landsman, these are fearful seas
The brave alone may dare!
—Nay, ruler of the rebel deep,
What matters wind or wave?
The rocks that wreck your reeling deck
Will leave me nought to save!

O landsman, art thou false or true?
What sign hast thou to show?
—The crimson stains from loyal veins
That hold my heart-blood's flow!
—Enough! what more shall honor claim?
I know the sacred sign;
Above thy head our flag shall spread,
Our ocean path be thine!

The bark sails on; the Pilgrim's Cape
Lies low along her lee,
Whose headland crooks it anchor flukes
To lock the shore and sea.
No treason here! it cost too dear
To win the barren realm!
And true and free the hands must be
That hold the whaler's helm!

Still on! Manhattan's narrowing bay
No Rebel cruiser scars;
Her waters feel no pirates keel
That flaunts the fallen stars!
—But watch the light on yonder height—
Ay, pilot, have a care!
Some lingering crowd in mist may shroud
The capes of Delaware?

Say, pilot, what this fort may be,
Whose sentinels look down
From moated walls that show the sea
Their deep embrasures' frown?
The Rebel host claims all the coast,
But these are friends, we know.
Whose footprints spoil the "sacred soil,"
And this is?——Fort Monroe!

The breakers roar—how bears the shore?
—The traitorous wreckers' hands
Have quenched the blaze that poured its rays
Along the Hatteras sands.
—Ha! say not so! I see its glow!
Again the shoals display
The beacon light that shines by night,
The Union Stars by day!

The good ship flies to milder skies,
The wave more gently flows,
The softening breeze wafts o'er the seas
The breath of Beaufort's rose.
What fold is this the sweet winds kiss,
Fair-striped and many-starred.
Whose shadow palls the orphaned walls
The twins of Beauregard?

What! heard you not Port Royal's doom?
How the black war-ships came
And turned the Beaufort roses' bloom
To redder wreaths of flame?
How from Rebellion's broken reed
We saw his emblem fall,
As soon his curse'd poison weed
Shall drop from Sumpter's wall!

On! on! Pulaski's iron hail
Fall harmless on Tybee!
Her topsails feel the freshening gale,
She strikes the open sea;
She rounds the point, she threads the keys
That Guard the Land of Flowers,
And rides at last where firm and fast
Her own Gibraltar towers!

The good ship Union's voyage is o'er,
At anchor safe she swings,
And loud and clear with cheer on cheer
Her joyous welcome rings:
Hurrah! Hurrah! it shakes the wave,
It thunders on the shore—
One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,
One Nation, evermore!

Select Miscellany.

THE BOY PATRIOT.

A Story of the Revolution.

History is filled with the deeds of the men of the Revolution, nor are the patriot women forgotten in the burning words of the annals of '76, but where is the history which tells of the patriotism of the boys of that gloomy period? Who writes their biographies?

There were boys in the Revolution—boys of noble patriotism and dauntless spirit—boys who would not become traitors though the rank and gibbet confounded them—boys who toiled with an endurance and boldness unequalled in the annals of a nation for the independence of "Old Thirteen," and had they their just desert, the brightest star in America's constellation, and the widest stripe in her broad canvass, would be dedicated to the "Boys of '76."

Let us relate an instance: It was in the year 1776. Philadelphia was in the hands of Howe and his inhuman soldiery, while the field of Brandywine gave the American people an evidence of British humanity. The inhabitants of Pennsylvania and Delaware were at the mercy of their foes. Bands of Hessian dragoons scouted the vicinity of Philadelphia for miles around, and committed acts which would disgrace a Vandal.

On the evening of a delightful autumn day a group of boys, ranging in age from twelve to seventeen years, were gathered together on the steps of a tenantless storehouse in the little village of Newark, Delaware. The town seemed lonely, and with the exception of the band referred to, not a human being met the eye. All the men capable of bearing arms had left their homes to join the army of Washington on the Schuylkill. A youth of sixteen years, mounted on a barrel, was giving an account of the disastrous battle of Brandywine. James Wilson, the orator, was a bold boy, enthusiastic in his love for the American cause, and possessed of no little intelligence. His bright blue eyes and flaxen hair gave him an effeminate appearance, but beneath that plain homespun jacket throbbed a heart that never shrank before any obetacle. His father was the commander of the Delaware troops, and his mother was dead.—The boy concluded his narrative and was lamenting that he could not join the army.

"I am not old enough," said he, "but had I a good musket I would not stand idle here with my hands useless by my side."

"Are there no guns of any description in the village?" asked a listening youth.

"No. I have spent nearly a week trying to find one, but my efforts have been of no avail. I strongly suspect that the old tory Livingston has several in his house, but as he allows no one to trespass on his land, I am unable to say positively."

"Why not take a party and search his dwelling?" said Frank Howard. "He has no one to assist him but his cowardly son George, and I can thrash him as easy as that," and the boy snapped his fingers to announce the readiness with which he could trounce old Livingston's cowardly son.

James Wilson's eyes sparkled with joy at the thought.

"If there are any three boys in this crowd who will help me, I will search old Livingston's house this night. All who are willing to go, just step forward three paces."

Every boy in the crowd stepped forward without a moment's hesitation. James' eyes flashed like fire.

"Now by the death of Bunker Hill, I will search old Livingston's house, though death stands in my path."

With a firm tread, and with the utmost silence, the young heroes took up their march for old Livingston's. Livingston had long been suspected of harboring British spies, and some of his former laborers had reported that he kept up a regular correspondence with the British commander. At all events, he was generally regarded by the Whigs as a dangerous man. His house was situated a short distance from Whiteclay creek, on the side of a steep hill, surrounded on all sides by tall trees. It was just such a place as one might suppose suitable for the purpose of plotting treason.

At the time James Wilson and his little band left the deserted storehouse in the village of Newark, dusk had given place to the dark shades of night; still it was not dark, the new moon was shining brightly through the clouds, and every object was perfectly discernible. The boys walked firmly forward maintaining a solemn silence. At length they gained the bank of the creek and slowly following the winding path, soon came to a little bridge which crossed a shallow rivulet, leading into Whiteclay, and James ordered them to halt.

"Let Frank Howard and myself reconnoiter the premises first to see whether any danger may be apprehended. All the rest stand here until we return. Make no noise and keep a constant watch."

James and Frank silently departed, and were soon lost in the thick woods through which the path ran. Scarcely had they gone from their companions, when the quick ear of Wilson detected a noise.

"Hist!" said he to Frank, as he pulled him behind a gigantic beech tree. Presently George Livingston came in sight.—James Wilson darted from his covert and tightly grasped the boy by the neck. The cowardly yonth trembled like a reed.

"Speak one word," whispered his captor, "and I'll toss you into the creek."

The tory's son, struck dumb with fright, found himself in the midst of the whole group of boy heroes, with the vice like grasp of James and Frank on either arm.

"Now," said James, "answer me promptly and truly, or I'll make your position uncomfortable. Do you hear? Who are in your father's house at this moment?"

"I—I—cannot tell" stammered the half dead boy.

"You shall tell, or—".

"Spare me, and I will tell everything. When I left the house there was no one there but our family and Major Bradstone."

"Who is he?" said James.

"I don't know—I don't indeed," said George.

"Tell!" threatened Frank.

"He is the captain of the Yorkshire dragoons."

The blue eyes of James glistened with joy, and he soon gained from the tory's son a revelation which stamped his father a traitor of the most appalling character.

He discovered that old Livingston not only kept up a correspondence with the British commander, but that he had so plotted in his traitorous design that the little village of Newark was to be burned to ashes, and women and children left exposed to the pitiless foe. The old tory was to receive as his reward the land whereon the village stood and an annual pension from the British government.

But, stranger than all, the plot was to be consummated on the very night the tory's son had been captured, while he was going on an errand to a neighbor, about two miles distant. The little band of heroes learned, too, that the British troops had secured their horses in Livingston's stable, and intended to descend the creek in a large boat. There were twenty of them besides their captain.—Major Bradstone, the leader of the band, was in temper and heart, a thorough demon, and scrupled not in his cruelty to destroy the slumbering infant or the sick wife. Not a few in that youthful band trembled for a widowed mother or a defenceless sister. Some were for departing immediately, but James Wilson, still retaining his grasp on the tory's son, ordered all to be silent. The prisoner was tied hand to foot, a thick handkerchief bound over his mouth to prevent him from calling for assistance, and a stout cord fastened to his breast and wound about a tree. All hope of escape forsook George Livingston. Wilson motioned his little band to follow him, and in a few moments they stood on the summit of a high precipice which overhung Whiteclay Creek.

"Now, boys," said Wilson, "the narrative which we have just heard is true, and as we have no muskets or ammunition, we must make the best of the occasion. The British band will pass this spot in their boats, and as we have an hour to work, let us busy ourselves in rolling some of these large rocks to the edge of the precipice, and when the men and boats pass below, let us sink them to the bottom.

Each boy immediately set to work, and in an incredible short space of time, nine huge rocks, each half a ton in weight, were balanced upon the edge of the giant precipice. The creek at this point was not more than twenty feet wide and was directly overhung by the mass of rocks on which our heroes stood. If the British descended the creek they would certainly pass this spot; and if they passed it death was their certain fate. In about an hour the quick ear of James Wilson detected the measured beat of muffled oars.

"They are coming," he whispered, "let no one drop his rock until I give the word, and then all at once."

It was a beautiful night to wreck a work of death. The heavens were spangled with innumerable stars, and every object which the moon beams played upon, sparkled with silvery radiance. Closer and clearer came the doomed royalists, and the hearts of the boy patriots beat wildly within their bosoms.

Peeping cautiously over the cliffs, Jas. Wilson saw the tory boat slowly but surely approaching. An officer stood on the bows guiding the oarsmen, by his orders and the epaulets on his shoulders told that he was the identical friend, Major Bradstone.

"Don't drop till I give the order," again whispered Wilson.

When the boat was about twelve feet from the rock, the boy leader fell securely behind his stone defense and shouted:

"Who goes there?"

In a moment the oarsmen ceased rowing and gazed with astonishment above them. The impetus which the boat had acquired, caused it to drift slowly beneath the rock, and just as it was fairly below came forth the loud doomed words—

"Cut loose in the name of Liberty!"

Each boy pushed his rock at that instant as if with one impulse; the gigantic stones fell. A loud shriek from the dark waters told how well the plan had succeeded, and as the exultant boys again looked over the rocks nothing was seen but a few pieces of wood. The boat had been burst to pieces, and the occupants found a grave at the bottom of Whiteclay. A cry of victory burst from the joyous lips of the youthful patriots, and it was echoed along in solemn grandeur.

"Now for our prisoners!" cried Frank Howard, bounding ahead; but what was the astonishment of the boys to find that in his efforts to get free, George Livingston had been caught by the fatal cord and choked to death. There was no time for repining; the traitor and his son had met their deserved doom, and there was no one to mourn their loss.

"Such be the end of America's foes forever!" said James Wilson.

Old Livingston's house was searched, and to the surprise of every one, not merely guns, but three brass field pieces, several barrels of powder, and an abundance of balls, were concealed in the tory's cellar. The military stores found here were given over to the American troops, and found a joyous welcome at their headquarters.—Had not the British party been so signally defeated along the banks of the Whiteclay, the town of Newark, and the whole northern part of the State of Delaware would have been overrun by predatory bands of British soldiers. James Wilson and Frank Howard both joined the army of Greene, and served with distinction in the Southern campaign. Frank fell in the memorable battle of Eutaw Springs, bewailed by all who knew him. James lost a leg at the siege of Yorktown, and retired to his native village, but mortification ensued, and he expired with the ever to be remembered words on his lips—"Cut loose in the name of Liberty!"

The village of Newark still stands, and has become a town of some celebrity.—The scene of the defeat of the British by the boy patriots is still pointed out, and is a sacred spot in the annals of Newark.

Such, readers, were the acts of the boys of '76, and though they have no monumental pile to preserve their memories, they live in legends, songs and verses, where they will exist when history has been swept into obscurity. Let our literary men redeem from darkness the deeds of American youths, and while they recount the achievements of our Revolutionary patriots, let them not forget the boy heroes.

A Battle with a Muskrat.—A few days since a desperate and rather novel battle occured in Swatara township, this county, between a young man named Ulrich, and a large muskrat. It appears that while Mr. Ulrich was walking along the Union Canal he noticed a muskrat in a field, secreted behind some bushes.—Quietly moving up to the animal, he thought with one blow to lie musk dead at his feet. But it was not so easily done.—The rat, on the application of the young man's boot, showed battle, and made at him like a savage dog, compelling Mr. U. to retreat a short distance. The animal, however, took advantage of its assailant, making several attempts at the throat of the young man, fortunately succeeding only in tearing his vest and coat. At this stage of the battle—both belligerents pretty near exhausted—the young man happily procured a stick, and soon ended the battle by taking the life of the fighting rat.—That a muskrat would attack a man or give battle is something new, at least to us; but we have the above from authority that dare not be questioned.—*Middletown (Pa.) Journal.*

The Late Mr. Pennington.—*A strange Story.*—The death of Ex-Governor Pennington, of N. J., is said to have been the result of his taking eight grains of morphine by mistake. He had been complaining of typhoid fever, which at times affected him so severely as to cause temporary aberration of mind.

Sunday morning he appeared to be no better, and a prescription was written for quinine, and sent to the drug srore of Dr. C. W. Badger, on Broad street, Newark. The prescription, directing powders, was dispensed and labeled "quinine." Shortly after the powder was administered to the Governor. In the course of a few minutes it was discovered that there was something wrong, and upon examination the powders were found to be morphine, eight grains of which had been taken.—The sad affair will be fully investigated, when particulars will be made public.

Wit at the White House.—*Vanity Fair* of this week has the following good thing:

Our "Washington Reliable" sends us the following flash of federal fun by telegraph.

At the late levee at the White House, the President asked the Russian Ambassador whether he would have taken him for an American if he had met him anywhere else than in this country.

"No," said the distinguished Muscovite, who like Old Abe is a bit of wag, "I should have taken you for a Pole."

"So I am," exclaimed the President, straightening himself up to his full altitude, "and a Liberty Pole at that."

☞ A shop was broken open one night, but, strange to say, nothing was carried off. The proprietor was making his brag of it, at the same time expressing his surprise at losing nothing. "Not at all surprising," said his neighbor; "the robbers lighted a lamp, didn't they?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well," continued the neighbor, "they found your goods marked so high, they couldn't afford to take them."

☞ A man who cheats in short measure is a measureless rogue. If in whisky, then he is a rogue in spirit. If he gives a bad title to land, then he is a rogue in deed. If he gives short measure in wheat, then he is a rogue in grain. And if he cheats when he can, he is in deed, in spirit, in grain, a measureless rogue.

☞ On hearing a clergymen remark, "the world is full of change," Mrs. Partington said, she could hardly bring her mind to believe it, so little found its way into her pocket.

Bad for the Cow.—The editor of the Schoharie (N. Y.) *Patriot* thinks the General Government represents the locomotive, and the seceding States the cow, in the following story:

When George Stephenson, the celebrated Scotch engineer, had completed his model of a locomotive, he presented himself before the British Parliament, and asked the attention and support of that body. The grave M. P.'s looking sneeringly at his invention, said:

"So you have made a carriage to run only by steam?"

"Yes, my lords!"

"And you expect your carriage to run on parallel rails, so that it can't go off, do you?"

"Yes, my lords!"

"Well now, Mr. Stephenson, let us show you how absurd your claim is. Suppose when your carriage is running upon these rails at the rate of twenty or thirty miles per hour, if you are extravagant enough to suppose such a thing possible, a cow should get in its way. You can't turn out for her—what then?"

"Then t'will be bad for the cow, my lords."

Human Life.—Men seldom think of the geat event of death until the shadows fall across their own path, hiding forever from their eyes the traces of loved ones whose living smiles were the sunlight of their existence. Death is the great antagonist of life, and the cold thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its passage may lead to paradise; and with Charles Lamb, we do not want to lie down in the muddy grave, even with kings and princes for our bed-fellows. But the fix of nature is inexorable. There is no appeal from the great law which dooms us to the dust. We flourish and we fade as the leaves of the forrest; and the flowers that bloom and wither in a day have not a frailer hope upon life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his footsteps. Generations of men appear and vanish as the grass, and the countless multitude which fills the world to-day, will to-morrow disappear, as the footsteps on the shore.

Salt in Throat Diseases.—We clip the following from an exchange, which our readers will do well to recollect, as it may be beneficial to them:

"In these days when diseases of the throat are so prevalent, and in many cases so fatal, the use of common salt is recommended as an effectual remedy. We commenced by using it three times a day—morning, noon and night. We dissolved a large table-spoonful of table salt in about half a tumbler full of cold water.—With this we gargled the throat most thoroughly before meal-time. The result has been that, during the entire winter, we were not only free from the usual coughs to which, so far as our memory extends, we have always been subject, but the dry hacking cough has entirely disappeared. We attribute this satisfactory result entirely to the salt gargle."

Weight of a Million Dollars in Gold.—To the question "what is the weight of a million dollars in gold?" an officer of the mint answers as follows: The weight of a million dollars United States currency in gold is 53,750 troy ounces. This makes 4,479 pounds, 2 ounces—or nearly two tons and a quarter, reckoning 2,000 pounds to each ton. As weighty as it is, no doubt if the amount were offered to anybody who could lift it, enough persons would be ready to break their necks in the vain attempt.

☞ Boileau being frequently called upon by an idle ignorant person, who complained that he did not return his visits, "Sir," said the French satirist, "we are not upon equal terms; you call upon me merely to get rid of your time; when I call upon you I lose mine."

☞ For fear that he should come to life after he was buried, a Parisian old gentleman provided in his will that after his death his face was to be coated over with pitch, his mouth and nostrils hermetically sealed, and an incision made in his heart.

☞ A dandy while being measured for a pair of boots, observed, "make them cover the calf."

"Heavens!" exclaimed the astonished artist, surveying his customer from head to foot; "I haven't leather enough."

☞ Which of our English monarchs had most reason to complain of his landress? John, when his baggage was lost in the Wash.

Matrimony.—Some slandering bachelor says it is "much joy" when you first get married, but it is more joy after a year or so.

☞ There is more of evil in a drop of corruption than there is in a sea of salvation.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

"D. R."--alias "Ourself"--alias "J. B."

A letter from the very caustic pen of J. B., Esq., attorney at law, dealer in horseflesh, government contractor, and editor of the *Blair County Whig*, appears in the last number of the *Whig*, purporting to have been written in Altoona, and signed "D. R." This stupid attempt to attribute the malignant emanations of his own muddled intellect to some mysterious and unknown personage, is really quite amusing. If "D R." *were* any person else than "ourself," he would blush to father such an offspring. "J. B." cannot so cover up his innate principles, even under the specious veil of a spurious "letter from Altoona," as to conceal his identity. The cloven foot will appear. Who but this would-be apostate of "Whiggery" knows that in the "good old days of Whiggery" he edited a paper, and "then, as now, advocated the right, and without hesitation denounced the wrong?" Who but *he* would take the trouble of recollecting that he edited a paper "twenty years ago?" What he wrote and did then has long since been consigned to the same deep forgetfulness to which all the stale and meretricious weekly contents of his present sheet are tending. He makes his mythical friend say, "An editor in these days, to make his paper pay, must place it and himself in the market, to be knocked down to the highest bidder, or must quietly sell himself, body, soul and breeches, to some corrupt and ambitious demagogue." *Perhaps* "D. R." was not aware how little encouragement is held out to the editor of the *Whig* "in these days," when nobody will come down with "*the hard cash.*"—"D. R." (if he were any person else than "ourself") displayed very little penetration in not perceiving that the chief obstacle in the way of "J. B.'s" not *profiting* by his advice, was the stubborn and persistent refusal of people to tender "*the hard cash.*" *What* a pity, that such lofty and unvendible patriotism should not be duly appreciated.

How graceful it seems, in a person of Mr. "J. B.'s" spotless integrity, to cry "down with corrupt measures and corrupt men." What poignancy and pungency the force of character and example gives to his reproofs? None but persons like him should denounce "demagogues" and preach long homilies on the "fascinating allurements of *sin and folly*, as now carried on and practised in and about Altoona and elsewhere." "O, most righteous judge!" "Bad men!" "Sin and folly!" "Corrupt politicians!" We thank thee, "J. B." for teaching us these words. How all such practices must shock the sensibilities—the stainless morality of this pure minded person. This world is certainly too vulgar and terrestrial for such a soaring and celestial spirit. Look at his past career—how beautiful it is! How his many virtues and generous public actions are cherished in the very heart of hearts of the entire community! If these severe censures had come from some old Pharisee, who apes the true christian, who covers his sins under the cloak of morality—or, if you please, some old political mountebank, who for years had been vainly seeking office, grovelling the while in the very mud and filth of politics, a political jobber and contractor, ever ready to "sell the truth to serve the hour," they would have lost much, if not *all*, their force.

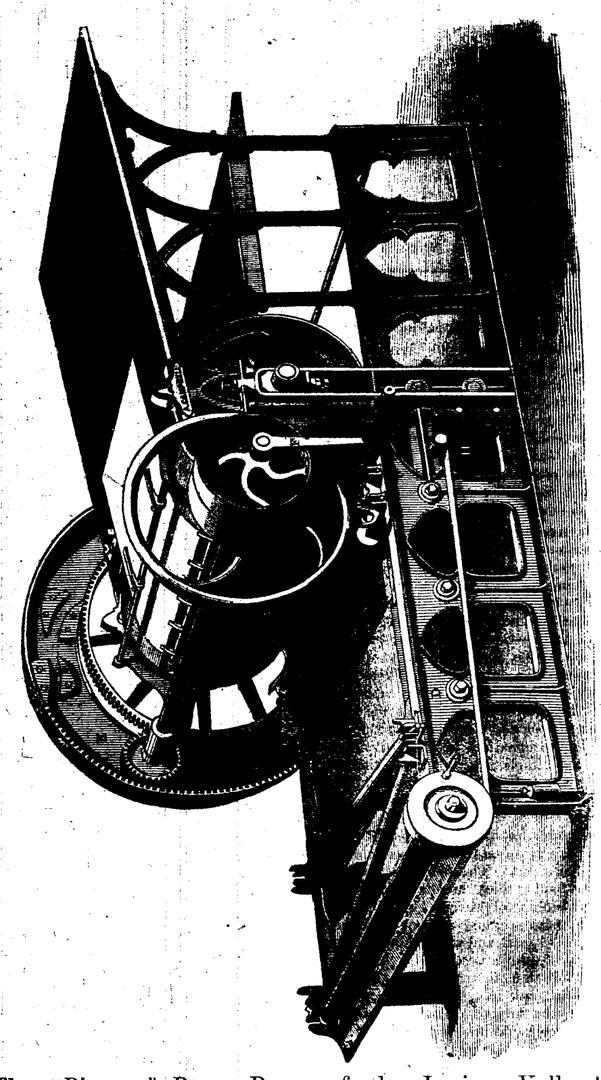
Will not everybody agree, including "J. B." himself, that the whining on his part, is rich in the extreme. Try again, Mr. *Whig*, it might bring "the hard cash."

Death of Gen. Lander.

Brig. Gen. Francis W. Lander died at Pawpaw, Western Virginia, on Saturday afternoon last, from the debilitating effects of his wound received at Edward's Ferry. The Phil'a Daily *Press*, in noticing his death says:—The intelligence of the death of General Lander will be deeply regretted throughout the whole country. He was one of the most useful and promising officers of the army. Trained to endure hardships in every form, and to battle with danger in every shape, by his active life and his experience as an explorer of the overland routes to the Pacific, he was peculiarly well fitted to render important service in the present struggle. His manly course as second of Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, in his difficulty with Pryor, of Virginia, will not soon be forgotten. At the outset of the war he accompanied General McClellan in his victorious campaign in Western Virginia. He arrived upon the field at Edward's Ferry in time to witness the conclusion of the battle, and to receive a wound, which, though not deemed at the time very serious, has proved the cause of his death. Nervously anxious to do his whole duty, he has been making vigorous efforts to follow up his late successes, and in his enthusiasm sacrificing his life in the cause of his country. A few years ago General Lander married Miss Jane M. Davenport, the accomplished actress, whose grief at his untimely loss will be shared by the whole nation.

☞ Death is no respecter of persons.—He knocks at the door of the king's palace and at the entrance to the peasant's hovel, and neither can deny him admittance. He makes his appearance in the banquet hall and in the house of mourning and demands a victim, and none can stay his fatal dart. He turns not aside for joy or sorrow. He humbles the proud and impoverishes the rich, and deals with all on an equality.—He is always an unwelcome guest, but never tarries for an invitation. But lately the White House, at Washington, was the scene of a gay and happy assemblage, before whom a repast, better, perhaps, than any ever before spread in the country, was placed; yet scarce had the paraphernalia of that occasion been removed, ere death knocked at the door of the Presidential Mansion and turned the joy of the inmates to mourning, by summoning to his cold embrace the form of little Willie Lincoln, the household pet. And now there is mourning, mourning, mourning, where there was happiness and festivity. Such is life.

OUR PRESS!



The "Pioneer" Power-Press of the Juniata Valley!!!

Above we give a good representation of the press upon which this number of our paper is printed. The press is the manufacture of A. Campbell, No. 16, Spruce street, New York, and is styled "Campbell's Country Press." We presume he has given it the name of "Country Press" because the price of it is lower than that of any other press of the kind manufactured, thereby bringing it within the reach of country printers, and not because it is not as good or as fast as more costly machines of the same kind. From what we know of it, by the work we have already performed on it, we believe it to be equal to any press costing double as much. The workmanship of our paper this week certainly justifies us in saying that the "Country Press" is all that is claimed for it.—"Hoe's Last Fast" can't beat it. And we believe it will do still better when we get "the hang" of it rightly. A boy can run the press at the rate of from 600 to 800 per hour. The price of it is only $650.

We are now supplied with all the appliances of a first-class job and newspaper office, and are prepared to execute work of every description, from a quarto Bible down to an A B C primmer, or from a handbill the size of a barn-door down to a single-line card, plain or fancy, with a single colored ink, or any number of colors. With the aid of our Ruling Machine, we are prepared to furnish any style of blank books, bill-heads, blanks, or anything in that line. Roll in the work and we will roll it out to you in a style and at prices which will be satisfactory to all parties.

Walk up and see a printing office "as is a printing office," though it be away up among the Alleghenies.

The Military Government of Tennessee.—Hon. Andrew Johnson has formally been appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, with all the powers, duties, and functions pertaining to that office, during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of that State shall organize a civil Government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. In order to the exercise of those duties, it became necessary to first give him a military position, and hence the President nominated him a brigadier general. This appointment the Senate unhesitatingly confirmed.

The present Government of Tennessee being a usurpation, every proper encouragement will, through the Mititary Government, be given to the loyal people to assume its control. The designation of Andrew Johnson for that position is considered by everybody as eminently proper, both in view of his peculiar fitness for the office and of his great popularity among all the loyal people, besides his devotion to his own State. The Governor, by the acceptance of the office, necessarily vacates his position as a Senator. The term for which he was elected will not expire till March next.

☞ Gen. Banks' entire Division of the upper army of the Potomac, crossed into Virginia last week, and is now in peaceful possession of Harper's Ferry, Bolivar, Charlestown, &c., the country occupied by Gen. Patterson last summer.

Gen. Grant.—The characteristic of Gen. Grant is his modesty. It is exhibited in his general deportment, and also in the signature, which he gives to all his official papers—thus, U. S. Grant. The puzzle is with a great many, what is shadowed forth by U. S. One suggests, that it means United States Grant; another, that it represents Union Saver Grant; while a third, deriving some countenance from his answer to Gen. Buckner, insists that the letters stand for Unconditional Surrender Grant. This ought to be satisfactory, inasmuch as it has passed into history.

Our Army Correspondence.

Camp Chase, Paw Paw, Morgan Co., Va.,
February 21st, 1862.

Dear Tribune:—Shall I have the privilege once more of saying to the citizens of "Little Blair" and adjoining counties, that the 110th Regiment still moves among the hills of "Old Virginia?" Some two weeks since, while lying at Camp Lewis, near Cumberland, we received orders to march to Patterson's Creek, where we remained two days. We were then ordered to South Branch Bridge, ten miles further, on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. Here we remained until the 13th, when we were again ordered under knapsacks and guns, and marched to this place, which is two miles East of Paw Paw Tunnel. While on this march we were compelled to take the lower road, that is, the road about 15 inches below the surface of the mud. This may appear like a tough story, but it is nevertheless true. We came here in advance of our baggage train, and had to lie in the woods three days and nights, without tents, in snow about five inches deep. But we are now in tents, and feel at home again. Last night the wind blew down several tents but did not arouse the boys. They laid still until morning and then crawled out to inquire who had been drunk and tore down the tents last night.

This is decidedly the roughest country out of doors. A farmer told one of our boys, who was on picket duty at his house, that he, (the farmer,) with three negroes, had cultivated some ten acres of corn, and when he gathered it he found that a small sized store box would hold his crop. On the very night he stored it away the negroes broke open the box and parched and ate the corn. Another one says that land deeds in this section are worth 10 cents per lb. A slab-sided bush-whacker, from Clearfield, says that this was a fine level country before the war broke out, but that when the war commenced, the secessionists were afraid we would come down and take the land, and they went to work and put it up in piles to carry it off, as they do everything else, but we came on them too soon.

The weather has been very changeable lately.—This, with fatigue and exposure, has caused considerable sickness, though but few cases have proven fatal. It however becomes my painful duty to record the death of David E. Weight, a member of Company A., who recently died at the Hagerstown Hospital. He was a noble and brave youth, always ready and willing to discharge the arduous duties of a soldier, when he was able. I can assure his friends that they have our heartfelt sympathies.

Company A is bound to be ahead. We are now practising the Zouave drill, having gone through with Hardee. Our regiment has made longer marches and carried heavier knapsacks than any other regiment we know, and our Colonel offers to bet that he can march us farther, in the same time, with knapsacks, than any other regiment can without them. We are generally known as the "Juniata Bloodhounds."

We are attached to the 3d Brigade, under Col. Tyler, who is a splendid officer. This brigade is composed of the 7th and 29th Ohio, 7th Indiana, 1st Virginia, and (last, but not least,) the 110th Pennsylvania. The Virginia boys cannot understand the number, 110, on our caps. They have been heard to say—"That can't be the 110th regiment from Pennsylvania; it must be the 11th Ohio (11, O). When we tell them we are really the 110th regiment, they say—"Bully for Pennsylvania!"

We are now awaiting orders. We never know where we are going until we get there, and sometimes hardly then, for it would not be the 110th if we did not move or have to pitch tents after night.

It would have done you good to hear the boys cheer when they heard the news of the late victories. We are not far from Winchester, and hope soon to have the pleasure of taking it.

More anon from the 110th.

Gen. Schœpff and the Secession Sympathizers.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, sends that paper the following good joke from Lebanon, Kentucky:

After the battle at Logan's Cross Roads, and the rebel prisoners were taken to Somerset, the officers—who were released on parole of honor—inquired of General Schœpff to know where they should repair for their board.

Now, it happened that there was a very wealthy and strong Secession sympathizer then living in the town, and who had heretofore taken great pains to manifest his affection to the "peculiar institution." To this personage they were recommended by the General, where they were soon snugly housed and duly cared for. At the time of their departure from the place, a neat little bit of paper was handed to the General by the favoring entertainer.

"What's this?" says the General, on seeing the paper extended towards him.

"A bill for the boarding of those prisoners," was the reply.

"I cannot certify to any such bill, nor will it be allowed," said the General.

"How shall I then get my pay," inquired the man.

"I cannot tell," replied the General, "but I presume you will have to take the amount out *in sympathy!*"

The "sympathizer" sneaked off, a wiser if not a richer man.

Still Another.—The press of Philadelphia and elsewhere, seem, by common consent, to accord to our townsman, Col. Hall, the highest order of talent and eminent fitness for his position as Speaker of the Senate. From among the many handsome compliments thus spontaneously paid to him, we take the following from the Philadephia *Evening Bulletin*, of the 28th ult.:

The "Legislative Manual" tells us that "Committee of the Whole" is often made use of to plague some young and inexperienced member, by getting him into the chair. Mr. Donovan went through the ordeal in the Senate to-day with becoming fortitude, though the attempts to discompose him by various disorderly and unnecessary doings were more marked than usual.

Such episodes serve to set off, by contrast, the fitness of Mr. Speaker Hall for his position. I have before remarked upon the fact that he could, and Philadelphians had good proof of this on the 22d. With a clear, well-balanced intellect, he possesses a force of will and a gubernatorial faculty which will enable him to take a leading position in any assembly.

Dreadful Calamity.—On Friday morning the residence of Jonathan Tice, about two miles above Fredericksburg, Lebanon county, was destroyed by fire, and one of his children, a girl about 6 years of age, perished in the flames. It seems that both father and mother were from home, leaving the house in charge of three children. In attempting to make the fire in the stove, the clothing of one was ignited, when she rushed into bed to save herself, when bed, house and all were soon in flames. The one child was there burnt up, and the other two escaped. The house and everything in it was destroyed.

The Desperate Counsels of Southern Journals.

The late numbers of Southern journals which have reached us almost universally fall back upon the doleful theory proclaimed in the manifesto published some time ago by Howell Cobb, Toombs, & Co., as the only one which can, with any show of plausibility, be invented to justify a hope that the fantastic dream of Southern independence can ever be realized. They urge the people of the South to fall back when necessary, as the Russians fell back before Napoleon, burning their cities, devastating their homes, destroying their plantations, and retreating to swamps and impenetrable fastnesses.—They say that they cannot be conquered—that every true man and every true woman will perish before they will submit to the restoration of the Union.

But it is a noticeable fact, that with these fierce counsels are nearly always mingled denunciations of some who are supposed to be unwilling to obey them. The editors who cater for the sanguinary tastes of the "chivalry" are fully conscious that they have many in their midst who have not the least desire in the world to offer themselves up, like Hindoo widows, upon the funeral pyre of Southern independence. There are millions in the rebellious States who never loved Secession well enough to indulge in such melo-dramatic and fatal grief over its grave, and who would much rather jeopardize their lives to save the Republic than destroy them on account of the failure of the conspirators to dissever it. The success of our Government in already restoring its authority over districts which, at one time, resounded with as much blatant bombast as now tickles the ears of the traitors in the regions not yet redeemed by the triumphant march of our armies, proves how easily a succession of future victories will crush the rebellion in the States which are at present controlled by the conspirators. Besides it is a noticeable fact that in actual battle, the armies of the enemy, whether they are attacked on the open field, in entrenched camps, or in strong fortifications, show quite as much readiness to flee or to surrender, as to perish in defence of their posts. They have not evinced in any of their late conflicts any excess of the spirit which induces some armies to "die all—die nobly—die like demigods." At Hatteras Inlet, at Port Royal, at Fort Henry, at Roanoke Island, at Fort Donelson, at Clarksville, at Nashville, they had little disposition to win "victory or death."—There are doubtless many brave men in the Southern army—many who will willingly meet death in the bad cause they have espoused—but there has been no proof given that they are more ready to continue forever a hopeless and desperate conflict than the people of other counties who have easily conquered.

That the leading conspirators, who know how richly they merit the fate of felons, and see that their doom is clearly foreshadowed, should desire to draw down in one common ruin the whole people whom they have misled and betrayed, is, perhaps, natural enough. But it is only a new proof of their selfish wickedness; and the very fury of their passions, and the terrible nature of the sacrifices they ask the people of the South to voluntarily and foolishly submit to, may assist to dispel the delusions of those who are now actively sustaining the rebellion, and incline them to seek shelter and protection under the flag of the Union. —*Forney's Press.*

The Evacuation of Columbus.

Intelligence received from Com. Foote leaves little doubt of the evacuation of Columbus by the Secession forces, and it either is now, or soon will be, in the possession of our troops. There are but few points on the Mississippi below that town which can be very strongly fortified, and by its loss the enemy are deprived of their most important barrier to the free transit of the great American river. It has cost them many a bitter pang to abandon so important a position, and the panic already prevailing in the South-west will now be greatly intensified. The New Orleans *Delta* recently said:

"Should Columbus fall, what is to prevent the enemy from sweeping down the river with the immense fleet of gunboats and floating batteries which he has been so long preparing at St. Louis and Cairo, and with a hundred thousand men under Halleck to attack us on one side, while an expedition striking up from the sea would attack us on the other? Who can answer? Do effectual defences answer? Do preparations for defence in rapid progress answer? Where are the defences? Who is engaged in the preparations? These questions admit of no satisfactory answer.

"Our dependence at present for the safety of the city from the approach of a formidable expedition down the river, is upon Columbus. *That is the Northern key to the Mississippi delta. That in possession of the enemy, the floodgates of invasion will be opened.* Our situation would not be hopeless, for the soul of Southern men, fighting a war of independence, must not dream of despair; but we would be confronted with terrible dangers and the whole country exposed to fearful evils."

The dangers thus foreshadowed are now intensified by our complete command of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, our occupation of Nashville, and our virtual possession of the late Western stronghold of the enemy. Attempts will probably be made to create new barriers to our descent of the Mississippi, but none can equal in completeness the strong works that lately frowned upon us at Columbus. We have the "key to the Mississippi Delta," and the day cannot be far distant when it will be completely freed from the dominion of the rebels.

Preaching and Secessionism.—The Lebanon (Ky.,) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* tells the following anecdote:

A pious old man, a member of one of the Union Tennessee regiments, being called upon for a prayer, one Sunday in camp, responded to the call, and, in a feeling and patriotic manner, prayed for the welfare and health of the Tennessee troops, and the army at large; also, for the success of our arms and the triumph of the Union cause; and, also, for a speedy return of the exiles then around him, to their peaceful and happy homes, hoping that the mountains now in sight would not long separate them from those most near and dear.

His remarks were expressive and touching, exciting the feelings and sympathy of his hearers.—The speaker then asked forgiveness for the sins of our enemies, praying that they might see the error of their ways, and be returned again to love and favor. Whereupon one of the hearers rose to his feet, and excitedly exclaimed—"Look-a-here! I won't stan' anything of that sort here; this 'ere meetin's broke up! I won't listen to nobody who prays for Secession, or the salvation of their souls. I don't want to be known in their company, here nor hereafter!" The ceremonies were here closed, and the "meetin'" was thus "broke up!"

The Union Feeling in Nashville.—The following letter was found in Fort Henry after the battle:

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1862.

Dear Son—I received your always welcome letter yesterday, and am going to answer it speedily. I received your package containing $300 of C. S. script, for which I am very grateful. I am glad that you are doing well and that you are well, but I tremble when I think of you being engaged in this horrid war. Henry, my son, I can but feel the South is in the wrong. We may console ourselves with whatever belief we choose, the United States is bound to subdue us. General M'Clellan has and is exercising great generalship. I fear that soon a movement will be made that will crush us out. Henry, I know you must think as I do. I wish you would resign, and we will move North. No one here suspects my Union proclivities. I am obliged, for the sake of your mother and sisters, to talk and be a Secessionist; but I say to you, what I said when you were at home, I do not believe that Northern men desire the ruin of the South.—A great interest is felt here as regards your position (Fort Henry;) if that is taken, the South is surely conquered. You can see this as well as others.

Destroy this letter, as it may get you into trouble.

The New Tax Bill.

Washington, March 3.

The tax bill provides for a duty on spirituous liquors of fifteen cents per gallon; ale and beer one dollar per barrel; steam or leaf tobacco three cents per pound, to add when manufactured five cents; and on cigars five, ten, and twenty cents per pound, according to value; on lard and linseed oil, burning fluid, crude coal oil five cents per gallon; refined coal oil ten cents per gallon; gas per 1000 cubic feet twenty-five cents; bank note paper five cents per pound; writing paper two cents per pound; printing paper three mills per pound; soap five mills per pound; salt four cents per hundred pounds; sole leather one cent per pound; upper leather one-half cent per pound; flour ten cents per barrel; all other manufactures three per centum ad valorem; on railroad passengers two cents per mile of travel; commutation tickets three per cent; steamboat travel one mill per mile. Omnibus, ferry boats and horse railroad, three per cent. on gross receipts from passengers. Advertisements five per cent on amount of receipts annually for use—the use of carriages annually from one to ten dollars, according to value. Gold watches one dollar; silver watches fifty cents; gold plate fifty cents per ounce; silver plate three cents per ounce; billiard tables twenty dollars. On slaughtered cattle fifty cents each; hogs ten cents each; sheep five cents each. Licence—bankers, one hundred dollars; auctioneers, twenty dollars; wholesale dealers, fifty dollars; retail dealers in liquors, twenty dollars; retail dealers in goods, ten dollars; pawnbrokers, fifty dollars; rectifiers, one hundred dollars; brewers, fifty dollars; hotels, inns and taverns, graduated according to rental, from five dollars to two hundred; eating house, ten dollars commission; brokers, fifty dollars; other brokers, twenty dollars. Theatres, one hundred dollars; circuses, fifty dollars; bowling alleys, five dollars each alley; pedlers, fifty dollars; other pedlers, fifty dollars to twenty dollars; coal oil distillers, twenty dollars, &c. Income three per cent., on all over six hundred dollars, deducting income derived from dividends, &c., which are taxed separately. Railroad bonds, and dividends, and banks, and saving institutions, three per cent. Payment of all salaries of all officers in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, including Senators and Members of Congress, three per cent. Legacies and distributive shares of personal property of deceased persons, from one to five per cent., according to the degrees of relationship, and stamp duties on all kinds of legal and commercial papers, all patent medicines, telegraphic messages and goods by express.

The bill also provides for the appointment by the President of a commissioner of internal revenue, with a salary of five thousand dollars. His office to be in the Treasury department, with a suitable number of clerks.

The country is to be divided as the President may direct into convenient collection districts, with an assessor and collector to be appointed by the President for each district, who shall have power to appoint such deputies as may be necessary.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday in Gen. Lander's Division.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Paw-paw under date of February 22, says:

While our fellow-citizens at home, in every town and city, are celebrating this day so kindly cherished in the hearts of a free and enlightened people, we, too, have commemorated it by a grand review, and thus had a look at General Lander.—His eagle eyes were resplendent with the fires that gleamed through them from his daring, heroic heart, and his voice resonant with the intonations of command and impetous earnestness. Almost every word of his brief addresses to the various regiments could be heard distinctly by three or four thousand men, and his hearers were struck with his versatility in speaking, each address being marked by something new and appropriate to the particular regiment that he fronted; and had it not been for an occasional oath that broke from his lips, marring the beauty of his discourse, as a single badly-drawn feature mars an exquisitely-drawn portrait, his speeches would have compared favorably with those of the most finished orators.

In the strongest language he condemned the molestation of the "poor people of this wretched country," and added: "I will honor the soldier who will, on the spot, put his bayonet into the offender who dares to apply the torch to dwellings, insult women, or stoop to the mean crime of stealing chickens and turkeys."

To the Fourth Regiment he said: "You are Ohio boys, and if you *fight* as well as you *look*, you will honor the noble State for whence you came. I know you will fight. I will lead you to victory. I propose to lead you against equal numbers, in earthworks, and defeat them. I do not propose to command 50,000 to attack 20,000; but to command 20,000 to assail 20,000, and I will lead the charge."

Imagination may have prompted the thought, but, notwithstanding his fine *physique*, there was a peculiar beaming of his eye and pallor on his cheek, that caused him to appear to be the victim of some destroying disease, deep seated in his constitution.

What We got at Bowling Green.—Our success at Bowling Green, writes a correspondent, is much more important than at first supposed, viewing merely in reference to what property we have taken possession of. The rebels did not destroy as much of their stores as we imagined, but concealed them in various places in the town and neighborhood, hoping that they might escape the vigilant eyes of our quartermasters and commissaries.—But their hopes were vain. Such quantities of provisions of all sorts, flour, pork, &c., have been found, that we should have no difficulty in subsisting our army for a considerable time, even if we should receive no supplies whatever from the north. In every imaginable place these articles have been found—up in garrets, down in cellars, in wells, in cisterns, in houses belonging to professed Union men, and, indeed, in every situation which any individual would be apt to select as suitable for concealment. This organized system of hiding was not confined to the town. A great many hundred bags and barrels of corn were discovered concealed in the woods in the vicinity.—It was astonishing how speedily and surely these were hunted up. No matter whether the hiding place was one, two or a dozen miles off, the hidden goods were smelled out, and a party was soon on the way for the purpose of bringing them in.—I shall not pretend to estimate the value of the property thus captured. I have not seen the whole of it, but have been informed that little less than a hundred thousand dollars worth have been found.

Evacuation of Columbus, Ky.—Sir: Columbus is in our possession. My armed reconnoissance on the 2d instant caused a hasty evacuation, the rebels leaving quite a number of guns and carriages, ammunition and stores, a large quantity of shot and shell, a considerable number of anchors, and the remnant of the chain lately stretched across the river, together with a large number of torpedoes.

Most of the huts, tents, and quarters were destroyed.

The works are of very great strength, consisting of formidable tiers of batteries on the water-side, and on the land-side surrounded by a ditch and abattis.

General Sherman, with Lieutenant Commanding Phelps, not knowing that they were last evening occupied by four hundred of the Second Illinois Cavalry, while on a scouting party from Paducah, made a bold dash to the shore, when those in the batteries hoisted the American flag on the summit of the bluff. Its appearance was greeted by the hearty cheers of our brave tars and soldiers.

☞ Horses vs. Steam.—The horse railroads in Massachusetts, in 1861, carried 13,725,000 passengers, and the steam railroads only 11,232,000. In the State of New York the horse railroads, in 1860, carried 49,000,000, and the steam railroads 10,000,000.

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

"Long Expected Come at Last" the huge, round the ton-jon" for our arrival and is now on exhibition, day ing, until further notice. Walk up, gentlemen, and see the "critter" shake take a turn at stirring up the animal, beauty, as indeed she must be to mak to 700 *impressions* per hour, and when her prettiest, can make at leas 1000 Now don't get jealous, ladies. Our not rob you of any of your sweethearts, a coquette, of whom they will soon tir not marry, but she will cure them of they cut around her very much. Wal and see the show. The latch string of always on the outside. Come in witho

To our mountain friend, of the *Alleg* intimated that our show was a promis the ear to be broken to the hope," we that we fulfil our promise, and if he us, let him jump upon the cars some t and run down here and we will satisfy point. Bring your family along. To torial brethren we extend the same inv

To our patrons who nobly respon call for aid to purchase the show, we invitation to call and see it, now, tha on exhibition; and we would also co all those who are still delinquents, see the menagerie, and they can there birds with one stone" *i. e.*, see the s their indebtedness.

P. S. For the benefit of all we we there are no side shows connected wi bition.

Making Maple Sugar.—For rea to all our readers there will be much sugar made during the coming seas who have the facilities than during season. In view of this fact we ta *Harrisburg Telegraph* a few instruction not come amiss, and which our rural rely upon as being valuable.

Almost every one knows how to sugar; but it would seem from the qu we find in market, that few know how right, or if they know how, they are to too lazy to take the necessary pains.

Tap the trees with a half-inch a spiles of elder, and catch the sap in ets or crocks; gather the sap into cle tubs, and boil it immediately down to then strain it into a sound oak bar allow it to stand over night by which settle perfectly clear without the use or any such articles in boiling. Pla the barrel, three inches from the bot which the clear syrup can be drawn disturbing the sediment. Draw it over a brisk fire till (on dropping syrup into cold water) it will break li dip into wooden trays to cool, an grained stir it briskly and break the this method it can be made as whi New Orleans or Havana, and will highest price in market. The best p for making sugar are shallow, and iron, they should be set in an arch brick and stone, that will stand fir secret in making good maple sugar is thing neat and clean, and perform t activity and care.

Duff's Mercantile College, P The foundation of this noted establis a quarter of a century ago, says th *Lawrence Journal*, formed a new er cial education. With the accumula of nearly twenty years in inland commerce, the Principal at once enla daries of the merchant's education collegiate course of study. His suc the country with imitators; few, if ever had any practical experience as accountants, their attempts to teach what they never practiced themselve nothing more than that of common experience proves that it is to the ness man alone that we must look f struction in the commercial profes new circular of this time-honored we perceive that its students from a tain an indelible impression of the their training for business.

Sudden Death.—The uncertain nre was perhaps never more forc than in the death of Mrs. Catharin Jacob Foust, of Gaysport, which place last Thursday. The dece walking in a funeral procession, on Baptist cemetery, and when opposi of Mr. John Bollinger, on Penn stricken with apoplexy and fell upo in an insensible condition. She the residence of Mr. Bollinger and mediately summoned, but before t physician the vital spark had fled tal spirit winged its way to the rea gave it. She was about fifty yea leaves a husband and several ch their sudden and irreparable loss *Standard.*

☞ On one of the cold nights l man in crossing the R. R. bridge lough's lost his balance, and fell feet into the deep water below. in the water and ice for some time of one of the piers, where he hun with his head just above water. returning home about 11 o'clock h and rescued him from his perilou him to a neighboring house, and for. By morning the man was re to proceed on his way to the mo for his miraculous deliverance *Register.*

Ebensburg and Cresson R. last, regular trains commenced above road. The first train le o'clock A. M., after the arrival Eastward, runs to Ebensburg an to connect with the express tra 9.10 A. M. The second train 11.05 A. M., after the arrival Eastward, and returns at 4.05 with Mail Train Westward. will give the denizens of the " every facility for the transaction ward, and pretty fair accommoda

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

"LONG EXPECTED COME AT LAST."—"Blow the hugag, sound the ton-jon" for our show has arrived and is now on exhibition, day and evening, until further notice. Walk up, ladies and gentlemen, and see the "critter" shake herself, and take a turn at stirring up the animal. She is a beauty, as indeed she must be to make from 600 to 700 *impressions* per hour, and when she puts on her prettiest, can make at leas 1000 per hour.—Now don't get jealous, ladies. Our beauty will not rob you of any of your sweethearts, she is only a coquette, of whom they will soon tire. She will not marry, but she will cure them of dyspepsia if they cut around her very much. Walk up, ladies, and see the show. The latch string of our door is always on the outside. Come in without knocking.

To our mountain friend, of the *Alleghenian*, who intimated that our show was a promise "made to the ear to be broken to the hope," we have to say that we fulfil our promise, and if he dont believe us, let him jump upon the cars some fine morning and run down here and we will satisfy him on that point. Bring your family along. To all our editorial brethren we extend the same invitation.

To our patrons who nobly responded to our call for aid to purchase the show, we extend the invitation to call and see it, now, that we have it on exhibition; and we would also cordially invite all those who are still delinquents, to come and see the menagerie, and they can thereby "kill two birds with one stone" *i. e.*, see the sight, and pay their indebtedness.

P. S. For the benefit of all we would add that there are no side shows connected with this exhibition.

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.—For reasons known to all our readers there will be much more maple sugar made during the coming season by those who have the facilities than during any previous season. In view of this fact we take from the *Harrisburg Telegraph* a few instructions which may not come amiss, and which our rural readers may rely upon as being valuable.

Almost every one knows how to make maple sugar; but it would seem from the quality of most we find in market, that few know how to make it right, or if they know how, they are too careless or too lazy to take the necessary pains.

Tap the trees with a half-inch augur, put in spiles of elder, and catch the sap in clean buckets or crocks; gather the sap into clean barrels or tubs, and boil it immediately down to good syrup; then strain it into a sound oak barrel in which allow it to stand over night by which time it will settle perfectly clear without the use of eggs, milk, or any such articles in boiling. Place a faucet in the barrel, three inches from the bottom, through which the clear syrup can be drawn off without disturbing the sediment. Draw it off, and boil over a brisk fire till (on dropping some of the syrup into cold water) it will break like glass, then dip into wooden trays to cool, and when it is grained stir it briskly and break the lumps. By this method it can be made as white as the best New Orleans or Havana, and will command the highest price in market. The best pans or kettles for making sugar are shallow, and made of sheet iron, they should be set in an arch or furnace of brick and stone, that will stand fire. The great secret in making good maple sugar is to have everything neat and clean, and perform the work with activity and care.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH.—The foundation of this noted establishment, nearly a quarter of a century ago, says the New Castle *Lawrence Journal*, formed a new era in Commercial education. With the accumulated experience of nearly twenty years in inland and maratime commerce, the Principal at once enlarged the boundaries of the merchant's education to a regular collegiate course of study. His success soon filled the country with imitators; few, if any of whom, ever had any practical experience as merchants or accountants, their attempts to teach the practice of what they never practiced themselves, amounts to nothing more than that of common schools. All experience proves that it is to the practical business man alone that we must look for reliable instruction in the commercial profession. By the new circular of this time-honored establishment, we perceive that its students from all quarters retain an indelible impression of the perfection of their training for business.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The uncertainty of life's tenure was perhaps never more forcibly illustrated than in the death of Mrs. Catharine Foust, wife of Jacob Foust, of Gaysport, which occurred in this place last Thursday. The deceased lady was walking in a funeral procession, on its way to the Baptist cemetery, and when opposite the residence of Mr. John Bollinger, on Penn street, she was stricken with apoplexy and fell upon the pavement in an insensible condition. She was carried into the residence of Mr. Bollinger and medical aid immediately summoned, but before the arrival of the physician the vital spark had fled and her immortal spirit winged its way to the realms of Him who gave it. She was about fifty years of age, and leaves a husband and several children to mourn their sudden and irreparable loss.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

☞On one of the cold nights last week an aged man in crossing the R. R. bridge near Mr. Bouslough's lost his balance, and fell down some twelve feet into the deep water below. After floundering in the water and ice for some time, he caught hold of one of the piers, where he hung for three hours with his head just above water. A young man returning home about 11 o'clock heard his screams, and rescued him from his perilous condition, took him to a neighboring house, and had him cared for. By morning the man was revived sufficiently to proceed on his way to the mountains, thankful for his miraculous deliverance.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

EBENSBURG AND CRESSON R. R.—On Monday last, regular trains commenced running on the above road. The first train leaves Cresson at 7 o'clock A. M., after the arrival of the Fast Line Eastward, runs to Ebensburg and returns in time to connect with the express train Westward, at 9.10 A. M. The second train leaves Cresson at 11.05 A. M., after the arrival of the Mail Train Eastward, and returns at 4.05 P. M., connecting with Mail Train Westward. This arrangement will give the denizens of the "mountain village" every facility for the transaction of business westward, and pretty fair accommodation Eastward.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—Regular meeting, Feb. 3d, 1862.

Present—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Langhman, N. J. Mervine, and C. R. Hostetter.

On motion, an order for $18.46 was granted to Wilhelm & Bro., for lumber for Borough.

On motion, an order for $8.00 was granted to William Lobb, for stone for Borough.

On motion, an order for $1.62 was granted to Marshall McCormick, for coal for Borough.

On motion, adjourned to meet on the first Monday in March, 1862.

Regular meeting, March 3d, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Present—A. A. Smyth, R. Greenwood, C. R. Hostetter, Dan'l Laughman, and J. A. M'Dowell.

On motion, John M'Clellan, Collector for 1860, was exhonerated to the amount of $30.47 for taxes assessed against persons not found in the Borough, and not collectable.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Jacob Scsink be, and he is hereby, exhonerated from the payment of costs charged against him in the case of the *Sci. Fa.* on the *Mechanics' Lien*, wherein Altoona Borough is Plaintiff, and John McConnell, with notice to Jacob Szink, tere tenant, is defendant.

On motion, it was also

Resolved, That John Breseline be, and he is hereby exhonerated from the payment of the costs charged against him in the case of the *Sci. Fa.* on the *Mechanics' Lien*, wherein Altoona Borough is Plaintiff, and John Kasey with notice to John Kasey with notice to John Bresline, tere tenant, is defendant.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the hour of 7½ o'clock, March 3d, 1862.

Council met at 7½ o'clock, March 3d, 1862.

Present—A. A. Smyth, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine and Daniel Laughman, *Council*; and John Allison, *Chief Burgess*.

John Allison, *Chief Burgess*, and Jacob Hesser, *Councilmen elect*, being present, John McClellan, Esq., administered to them the usual oath of office.

The Council then proceeded to a permanent organization.

Having balloted, Alexander A. Smyth, having received a majority of the votes cast, was duly elected President of the Council, for the year 1862.

The President, on taking the Chair, acknowledged the honor conferred, in a brief but appropriate speech.

On motion, an order for $2.50 was granted to Benjamin Devine for services rendered the Borough.

On motion, an order for $5.00 was granted to W. W. Snyder for labor on the streets in the months of January and February.

On motion, an order for $5.00 was granted to John Allison for hauling, &c., for Borough.

On motion, an order for $4.94 was granted to McCrum & Dern for Printing for Borough.

On motion, an order for 11.45 was granted to J. & J. Lowther for spikes, nails, paper, &c., for Borough.

On motion, an order for $9.52 was granted to Thomas McAuley, for plank, &c., for Borough.

On motion, the bills of R. H. McCormick and Philip Dempsey were laid on the table.

On motion, Jacob Hesser was constituted an additional member of the Committee appointed to effect a settlement with the Gas & Water Company.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the call of the President.—*Extract from the Minutes.*

CHANGE OF ELECTION POLLS.—On Saturday next, an election will be held at the house of Jacob Weis, in West Ward, for the purpose of determining whether the place of holding elections shall be renewed. Mr. Weis wishes the polls removed from his building, which he occupies as a kitchen. We believe it requires a two-third vote of the Ward to effect the change. The election will be held between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETIRED.—J. H. Keatley, Esq., has retired from the junior editorship of the *Whig*, leaving the paper under the entire control of Mr. Brotherline. Mr. K. intends turning his attention to the practice of law. We wish him success. We wish Mr. Brotherline success, also.

LECTURES.—Let our citizens remember the lectures of Dr. Bettleheim, in the Presbyterian church on Monday and Thursday evenings next. They will well repay attendance.

A FEW WORDS TO CASH BUYERS.—The "Panic Store" being the only one in this section of the State that sells exclusively for cash, and at cash prices, the proprietor wishes to impress a few facts and figures upon the minds of cash buyers:

1st, That he has but one price on his goods, and that price only five per cent. advance on cost.

2d, That by doing a strictly cash business he can and does sell cheaper than any house which does a credit, because, 1st, parties buying at a credit store, even though they pay cash for their purchases, pay credit prices, for the reason that the proprietors of credit stores are afraid to sell to cash customers at lower figures than they do to their credit customers, lest their credit customers should find it out and withdraw their patronage; and, because 2d, by selling for cash only he gets no bad accounts on his books and loses no money, consequently he is not compelled to tax paying customers to make up his losses on non-paying ones.

3d. For proof of these assertions he refers to the following figures:

All styles of Prints sold elsewhere at 16 cents per yard, he sells at 12½ cts. per yard.

Domestic Ginghams only 12½ cts. per yd.—sold elsewhere at 16 cts.

Extra Heavy Brown Sheeting, 1 yard wide, 14½ cts.

All kinds of Dry Goods sold at old prices.

Extra Syrup Molasses, such as Lovering's and other standard brands, only 60 cts. per gallon—sold elsewhere at 75 cts. per gallon. Sugar-house Molasses 35 cts. per gallon—sold elsewhere at 50 cts. per gallon.

Fine Black Tea only 50 cents per lb.—sold elsewhere at $1.00 per lb.

Wedgewood's fine Iron-stone Tea Sets—46 pieces—only $3.87—sold elsewhere at $5.00 and $5.50. Common Tea Sets only 20 cts.—sold elsewhere at 25 and 30 cts.

Fine Calf-skin Shoes only $1.00 per pair; heretofore sold at $1.50. Black Lasting Gaiters—warranted—only $1.20 per pair; heretofore sold at $1.75. Men's Kip Boots only $2.50—sold elsewhere at $4.00 and $4.50.

Carpets from 12½ cts. per yard up to all wool at 62½ cts. per yard.

Call and examine, and price for yourselves.

E. A. O. KERR.

N. B.—Agent for the celebrated Family Sewing Machines of Wheeler & Wilson (which we always keep on hand).

ALTOONA, Feb, 13, 1862.–tf.

☞The Richmond *Enquirer* says that Humphrey Marshall is a "deep man." Ah well, he isn't bottomless.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is so long since I have addressed you that I can now scarce content myself a sufficient length of time to indict a passable letter. However, presuming upon your characteristic good natures, and disposition to overlook discrepancies, I shall endeavor to give you a few inklings of city life at Washington. You must remember that for the last two months I have been a resident of this city, having been detailed by order of Gen. McClellan for the purpose of printing for his staff, consequently my present situation is somewhat of an improvement upon my former "life in camp," being much more pleasant and agreeable. I now enjoy luxuries unknown to those in camp, and you may rest assured I enjoy them right heartily. Having but recently emerged from the dullness and monotony of camp life to the enjoyment of city life and its luxuries, I cannot but sympathise with my fellow-soldiers left behind in their trials and often suffering. And now that mid-winter is making another, and I hope a final effort, as evinced by the cold March wind, intermingled with sleet, snow and rain which beats in our faces here, that heart must be cold as winter itself that does not sympathise with those brave men who have left their cheerful firesides and are now risking their all, even life itself, and patiently enduring the privations and sufferings of camp life for their country's sake. What wonder that our boys are anxious for an encounter with the enemy when the reason itself is almost beyond endurance?

Since I have been luxuriating in the city I have been taking notes and improving in the study of mankind. The principal street here is Pennsylvania Avenue, and as you pass along this thoroughfare of elegance and fashion, poverty and rags, you meet many objects of interest and deep commiseration. Probably the first you will meet is a member of the *bon ton*, dressed up to the very summit of fashion, apparently sailing above the throng of more plainly dressed underlings. Then there comes a poor, half-starved mortal, dragging out a weary life, looking as though the world bore him spite and was wreaking it out every day of his miserable existence; and who knows but that it is only too true. Again we see a bright-eyed, smiling little beauty, skipping along with fairy-like smoothness, creating an agreeable contrast with the two former. She is an angelic creature, else why should the eyes of every passer-by fall upon and follow her? Ah! were it not for such pure and lovely flowers we find in our rambles through the garden of life, what a bleak world this would be. And then, as we pass by Willird's Hotel, we come in contact with many of the military profession, officers and privates. It is really amusing to see with what effort some of these military fledgings endeavor to make themselves conspicuous in the public eye. Here we see young, smoothfaced lieutenants, who probably never had a gun in their hands, and scarce know the difference between quarter-guard and picket-guard, strutting along with their brilliant shoulder straps, evidences of their rank, and polished swords dangling by their sides, looking as though they imagined the success and prosperity of the country depended on them alone. Next you meet the grey-haired veteran, walking along in all the stateliness and grandeur of a Napoleon, conscious of having performed his duty on the "tented field," and even on the battle field, and congratulates himself on his ability and willingness to stand by his country's flag in the hour of danger, and even to die in defence of the stars and stripes. In the midst of all his conscious dignity, however, the aged hero fails not to elevate himself with all the gaudy trapplings peculiar to his rank, forgetting none, not even the large protruding spurs and faultless gauntlets. And here comes the petty or non-commissioned officer, sergeant, for instance, or corporal, and even the high-private. These, too, evince the same passionate desire for show and love of admiration as their commissioned superiors. There goes the cavalry relief-guard, on horse-back, engaged relieving the sentinels, who are placed on almost every corner. How handsome they look, with their light, shining sabres and yellow trimmed uniforms. Of all arms of the service I admire the cavalry most, yet for effectiveness in war I prefer the artillery or infantry. Cavalry are rather romantic and theatrical, while artillery and infantry are real and substantial.

Yonder comes the Provost-guard, making their customary patrol through the city, in search of dissipated, wandering and unruly soldiers. The officer of the guard is, perhaps, one of fragility, and illy suited to encounter the trials of a campaign.—Anon he steps boldly up to one superior to himself in rank, halts his squad of men and demands the officer's pass. It is duly pronounced correct and off they move to meet, a short distance further on, a poor luckless knight who is just emerging from a drinking saloon, after a drunken debauch, in the course of which he has lost his pass. Oh how exultingly the miniature commander orders him to "fall in," and away goes the poor fellow to the guard-house, there to sigh and sorrow over his fallen condition, perhaps cursing the hour when he consented to abide the dictates of such austere commanders. This system of patroling the streets has a very salutary effect. Indeed the city is guarded from one end to the other. There is a mounted guard at every street corner to prevent fast riding or driving through the streets and take up estrays from camp on horseback, and a sentry at every public building to prevent fires, &c., in addition to the Provost-guard and city watchmen. Truly this is a military city.

The Provost-Guard exercises unlimited power and authority, and in some respects it is right—especially wherein it relates to drinking saloons. They enter any tavern or place where liquor is sold, and if a soldier is found drinking, or known to have received liquor there, the contents of the bar are immediately destroyed, the house shut up, and the proprietor or bar-tender fined and sent to jail. There are many in the city who have lost thousands of dollars in this manner. I am sorry to say, however, that soldiers altogether void of principle, very often practice on the credulity of the saloon-keepers, by feigning sickness or exhaustion, thereby obtaining liquor from them, when forthwith they report at head-quarters. This is entirely wrong, and, as a natural consequence, the reputation of soldiers is on the wane, instead of being in keeping with their high and patriotic calling.

I suppose you are aware that the army is about to move on the enemy. Since my sojourn here I have acquired a personal knowledge of the talent and ability which composes General McClellan's Staff, and I assure you it consists of men every way worthy the confidence of their brave commander. With such a Commander-in-Chief and such a Staff, and also such an army as the country now boasts, the perpetuity of the Union is a thing inevitably certain. I occasionally hear from my regiment, but at present can report nothing of importance.

More, of more importance, anon.

BLAIN.

☞When rebels burn for distinction, it is generally railroad bridges and churches that suffer.

☞It is said that the most firey of the secessionists of Nashville are gnashing their teeth ferociously. We suggest that the name of the town be written Gnashville.

☞The Chicago *Tribune* says: "There is not one among the rebel prisoners now in this city who does not loudly denounce Floyd. Says Major Brown, of the Mississippi Twentieth, 'Myself and my officers will sign a paper against Floyd, and if he is not hung by the Confederate government, it is not fit to live.'"

☞When Buckner arrived at Paducah, he stated to one of our officers there that he expected every moment, during the siege of Donelson, to receive intelligence that his Columbus friends had taken Paducah, and he expressed the somewhat emphatia opinion that they "were d—d fools for not doing it!"

☞Breeding Fish.—A new branch of industry is about to be established by the Emperor Louis Napoleon. In every port of France immense reservoirs are to be dug for the purpose of breeding fish for the consumption of the navy, as well as for the sailors of the merchant service. An immense revenue is anticipated from the adoption of the system.

THE NEW REBEL CABINET.—A Richmond paper says that the following will, in all probability, constitute the Cabinet of President Davis:—J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary of State; Gen. Lee, Secretary of War; Brig. Gen. George Randolph, of Virginia, Sectetary of the Navy; C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Henry M. Clay, from Kentucky, Postmaster General; Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, Attorney General.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—There is, perhaps, no department of military business in which there has been a more marked improvement than in the clothing of soldiers.—Not many years since, officers and privates were clad in garments which were almost skin-tight. They wore leather stocks, which were worthy of the name, for they kept the wearer in tribulation; while their padded breasts and tight sleeves made volition a matter of great difficulty. During the present war, such of our volunteers as procure their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street above Sixth, Philadelphia, obtain clothing that is perfectly easy, substantial and becoming. The firm named hrve gone largely into the business of making Military Clothing, and their facilities enable them to fill the largest orders in the shortest possible time.

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address

REV. WM. COSGROVE.
439, Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞Those exposed to Bilious attacks caused by miasma, as well as those already suffering from them, and particularly those convalescent, should at once have recourse to Prof. Wood's Restorative cordial and Blood Renovator. It is a pure healthy tonic Cordial, and will at once be felt in all parts of the system, exhilarating and permanently building it up, and thus not only cure, but render the constitution invulnerable to the further progress of disease, as well as prevent those new developments to which in a weakened condition we are so liable. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. S. J. Berlin, Mr. WILLIAM RILEY to Miss MARY MOORE, both of Williamsburg.

On the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. WM. KOOFER of Frankstown, this county, to Miss ROSANNA M. WATERS, of Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. Joseph Pichtner, Lieut. J. J. LAWSON, of the 77th Regt. P. V., formerly of Pittsburgh, to Miss ANNIE JOHNSTON, of Hollidaysburg.

DIED.

In Gaysport, on the 25th ult., Miss AMY ROLLIN, in the full assurance of a blissful immortality.

In Williamsburg, on the 22d ult., JENNIE, daughter of Mrs. Mary McFalls, aged 5 years, 6 months and 10 days.

In Selinsgrove, Snyder Co., Pa., EDDIE M. EYER, son of Rev. S. and Lydia L. Domer, in the 4th year of his age.

The peaceful flow of the silent stream,
As reflecting on through beds of flowers,
Were but a type of the pleasant dream
That closed his infant hours.

The golden thread that clasped his heart
With Love's all-holy, pure embrace,
Ne'er quivered once when Death's cold dart
Gleamed o'er his angel-face.

An angel watched his pillow long,
The precious, spotless gem to save;
And then, all silent, bore him strong
O'er Death's dark-rolling wave.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the Estate of EDWARD McAVOY, late of Snyder township, in the county of Blair, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent, will make known the same, without delay, to JAMES McAVOY & } Adm'rs.
D. J. NEFF, }

Altoona, March 6, 1862.–6t.

JUST OPENED AND READY FOR SALE, AT

M'CORMICK'S STORE,

NICE NEW HAMS,
SHOULDERS AND SIDES,
DRIED PEACHES AND DRIED APPLES,
LARD, FISH, SALT, &C.,
THE BEST SYRUPS,
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, &C.

Also, a large assortment of

LAMP-SHADES, &C.,

with the best article of

RECTIFIED CARBON OIL;

all of which will be sold VERY CHEAP for Cash or Country Produce.

☞CALL AND SEE☜

Altoona, March 6, 1862.–tf.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION,
AND
No Humbug or Clap-Trap!

WITH A VIEW OF QUITTING THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS the coming season, I now offer my stock of

WINTER GOODS AT COST!

And I feel confident that I can make it to the interest of any person in need of such goods, to call and examine Goods and Prices. They were all bought for nett CASH, and BEFORE THE ADVANCE, in the Fall, consequently, they are MUCH CHEAPER than they will be had another season.

☞I intend to pay strict attention, hereafter, to the

HARDWARE

branch of my business; and hope, by keeping none but

The Best Make of Tools,

and buying direct from the Manufacturers, to convince our Mechanics that they can buy as cheap from me as they can in the City.

My stock of BUILDERS' HARDWARE generally, SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS, TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, &C., &C., will always be found complete.

CHAS. J. MANN.

ALTOONA, March 6th, 1862.

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

IS precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *so as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, MELANCHOLY, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CASES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNESS, AND IRREGULARITIES.

THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidney, or any general derangement of the Urinary organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

Travelers should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

Ladies not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

Mothers should use it, for it is a perfect relief, taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety.

There is no mistake about it.

THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!

MOTHERS! TRY IT!!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they too, would travel in the same downward path until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never-failing affection will unerringly point you to PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR as the remedy which should always be on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis. Price $1 per bottle.

For sale in Altoona by A. ROUSH, Agent, and all good Druggists. [June 27, 1861.–1yeow

"On to Nashville!"

FALL IN LINE, AND MARCH

STRAIGHT TO

GEIS & PLITT'S STORE!

Corner of Annie & Branch Streets,
EAST ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING ON hand a *LARGE STOCK OF GOODS* which they are determined to close out before laying in their Spring Stock, are now selling the same

AT LESS THAN FIRST COST.

Please look at the following figures, then

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

We will sell the	BEST DELAINES	at	20 cts.	per yd.
" "	" PRINTS	at	12½	" "
" "	" GINGHAMS	at	12½	" "
" "	GOOD SATINETTS	at	30	" "
" "	LADIES' KID SHOES	at	$1.10	per pair.
" "	MEN'S KIP BOOTS	at	1.50	" "
" "	ALL WOOL CARPET	at	65 cts.	per yd.
" "	All Wool STAIR CARPETS	at	35	" "
" "	BEST RIO COFFEE	at	20 cts.	per lb.
" "	MOULD CANDLES	at	12½	" "

Queensware at First Cost!

CARBON OIL LAMPS

SELLING AT 65 CENTS, (WORTH $1.00,)

ALL KINDS OF

SHAWLS!

AT LESS THAN FIRST COST IN THE CITY!

GREY SACK FLANNEL at 33 cts. per yard.—worth 40.
RED " " at 20 cts. per yard.—worth 25.

In fact, we will sell everything we have at a Reduced Price.

Call Early and get Bargains.

GEIS & PLITT.

Feb. 28, 1862.tf.

REFORMED AMERICAN PRACTICE.

GO AND SEE THE

ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR, who can be consulted at Mr. WOODS', in Altoona, on the 9th of January. Also, the 10th of February. Also, the 7th of March.

He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females that may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest, and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.

☞Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Tumors, they varying from $10 to $100. Examinations free. See handbills.

Dec. 19, 1861.] DR. W. LEVINGSTON.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC.—Mrs. BRUNKER, Music Teacher, Residence on Virginia street, two doors North of the Lutheran Church, Altoona.

Terms—$10 per term ($5 invariably in advance) for instructions either on the Piano, Guitar, Melodon, or Organ.

Madame B. has had the advantage of a first-class European Musical education, and is known to be a competent Teacher

No charge for the use of the instrument or for instructions in vocal music.

ALTOONA, Feb. 20, 1862.–3 mos.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of MATHIAS SMITH, late of Logan township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JANE SMITH, *Adm'rx.*
JOHN SMITH, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 25, 1862.–6t

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of SAMUEL DUNLAP, late of Altoona, Blair county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. M. WOODKOK, Adm'r.

Jan. 25th, 1862.–6t

CAUTION.—WHEREAS MY WIFE CATHARINE has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, unless compelled by law.

THOMAS WOODS.

Feb. 20, 1862.–3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against trusting any person on my account, without an order, as I will pay no debts so contracted.

WM. H. AKE.

LOGAN TP., Blair Co., Feb. 22d, 1862.–3t.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS; $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.–tf.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT, desirably located in the Borough of Altoona. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.

Altoona, Feb. 9, 1860-tf.

O YES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [Jan. 2 '56.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf] KESSLER'S

BILLIOUS AFFECTIONS,
LIVER COMPLAINT.
SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, &C., &C.
JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS,

A MILD, PROMPT & EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

THERE is scarcely any disease in which purgatives or medicines are not required; and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by the timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicines.

Convinced of the correctness of these views,

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use, being more mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them, as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, but in large doses are actively cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating and fecal matters.

For DYSPEPSIA, these Pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. In cases of long standing, a cure will be more speedily effected by using, in conjunction with the Pills, either JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE or TONIC VERMIFUGE, according to directions.

For Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Sik Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Female Diseases, and Billious Affections, these Pills have proved themselves eminently successful. All that is asked for them is a fair trial.

As these Pills have proved themselves so eminetly successful in removing diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsia and diseases of the Skin, I have thought it advisable to add the following remarks on

LIVER COMPLAINT.

This is a disease much talked about, but at the same time very imperfectly understood.

Properly speaking, every derangement of the Liver or Billious system is a Liver Complaint, but the peculiar state of the Liver to which I now have reference is a *Chronic Affection*, and usually arises from a torpid or congestive state of that important organ. Sometimes the bile is deficient in quantity, or vitiated in quality, or both these states prevail at the same time. Sometimes the disease is owing to obstruction in the duct or pipe which conveys the bile from the liver into the bowels. This obstruction is very frequent, and is usually caused by the pipe being clogged up by thick tenacious slime or mucous, and sometimes by gall-stones. The bile is then thrown back into the gall-bladder, where it is absorbed by numerous small vessels which convey it into the Thoracic Duct, a pipe that runs up along the spine, and terminates in and empties itself into the large vein of the left shoulder, near its junction with the veins of the head and neck, and thence the bile is conveyed to the heart and becomes mixed with the blood. The bile in this manner being diverted from its proper course, and circulating in a part of the body where it never was designed by nature, produces much evil, and often disastrous effects upon the health of the individual—because, for want of healthy bile to mix with the half-digested food, a complete separation never takes place between the chyle (the milky liquor which forms the blood) and those portions of the food designed by nature to be ejected from the bowels—for the bile, when present, purifies and separates the healthy from the unhealthy portions, in the same manner that isinglass or white of eggs separate wine or cider from their impurities—and, consequently, the very fountain of life is vitiated and corrupted. Costiveness prevails—or alternately costiveness or diarrhœa—wind in the stomach and bowels, and the patient is often annoyed with worms, and frequently with the piles. The coarse particles of the bile thus mixed with the blood, more or less obstruct the pores of the skin and small blood-vessels, and hence give rise to various diseases of the skin, such as erysipelas, cozems, itchings, small watery vessels, blotchess tumors, pimples, scurfiness, boils, sore eyes, sores and ulcers of various kinds. The skin is more or less yellow, and (when the disease is of long standing,) often very much *dark*, and has a disagreeable, *dirty, greasy* appearance; and sometimes there is a perfect jaundice. The *white* of the *eyes* also has a *green* or *yellow* tinge.

MORE OR LESS bile is strained from the blood in its passage through the kidneys, and, by its acrimony, produces pains in the back, and scalds and irritates all the urinary passages. Some days the passage of urine is profuse, and natural in appearance; at other times it is scanty, and the desire to evacuate is frequent and urgent. Sometimes the color is nearly white and milky, but usually it is high colored, red or yellow, with a rank, offensive odor and sometimes it is bloody.

The tongue is usually more or less coated with a brown scurf. There is irritation, and frequently chronic inflammation of the inner surface of the stomach and bowels, with a tenderness on pressure, and a soreness along the lower edge of the ribs.

SOMETIMES THERE IS A LOATHING of food, and at other times there is a voracious appetite. There is often a feeling of chillness, and coldness of the feet and knees, and along the inside of the thighs—sour or bitter eructations, and sometimes a spitting or throwing up of the food after eating.

There is a feeling of oppression across the stomach and chest, as if pressed down by a weight; troublesome and often frightful dreams, low spirits, languor, want of energy, melancholy restlessness and discontentedness, dreaminess of mind—timorousness and a great deal of trouble, and a disposition to magnify everything, sometimes great watchfullness and an inability to sleep—at others great drowsiness, weariness, and disinclination to motion.

AT TIMES THE FACE is flushed, with more or less fever, especially at night or in the afternoon. Sometimes violent colics, and wandering pains in various parts of the body. Frequently there is a short hacking cough, with a huskiness of the throat, and sometimes a very severe, dry and hard cough, which is often mistaken for consumption. This cough often commences in the latter part of the night or early in the morning, and lasts for hours, frequently producing nausea and vomiting. If there be any expectoration, it is a tough, ropy, tenacious phlegm, which adheres to everything it touches. There are also frequently chronic pleurisy pains in various parts of the chest, which shift about from one part of the breast or side to the other. Sometimes abscesses form in the liver, and pressing upward on the lungs, produce constriction and cough, and breaking, discharge their contents into the lungs, whence it must be ejected by expectoration, or the patient is destroyed. Some persons are troubled with spasmodic twitches in various parts of the body, sometimes faintness and sighing, difficulty of breathing; reading or talking producing weariness. THERE IS A BEATING SENSATION near the pit of the stomach, with palpitation and fluttering of the heart; profusion of dandruff and loss of the hair; indeed, to sum up in a few words—a yellow, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, a yellow or green tinge of the white of the eyes, an aching pain across the kidneys and hips, with irritation or heat in discharging urine—a sensation of fullness or distension across the abdomen, with tenderness on pressure—lowness of spirits, frightful dreams, acidity of stomach, with other dyspeptic symptoms, billious fevers, billious colics and billious diarrhœa and dysenteries, obstinate costiveness, intermittent and remittent fevers, jaundice, fever and ague, &c., all originate from the same cause—*a deranged state of the liver.* Violent remedies always do more harm than good; but, by a persevering use of these pills, all that can be desired will be accomplished.

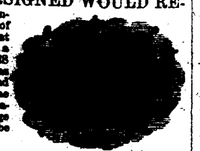
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT is to give the patient, every night on going to bed, from two four Sanative pills; or enough of them to insure one and not more than two evacuations from the bowels next morning.—The dose of the Pills can be increased or diminished at pleasure, so as to produce the above effect, and their use should be continued until a cure is completed; and also, at the same time give the Alterative three times a day according to the directions, unless there is a want of appetite, with weakness and debility or symptoms of worms prevail, when, instead of the Alterative, give a teaspoonful of the Vermifuge, (mixed in a little cold water and swe

Banner, J. Wren.....Stephen Winters.

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES of all Patterns, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.



TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

Tilghman V. Rhoads.....Charles Sailor

REVERE HOUSE,

(LATE EAGLE HOTEL,)

Third Street, above Race,

PHILADELPHIA.

RHOADS & SAILOR, Proprietors.

TERMS, $1.25 PER DAY.

March 7, 1861-1y

WM. S. BITTNER,

Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

TIMBER AND FARM LAND WANTED.

$3,000.—A general assortment of PAINTS to this amount, of all colors, *DRY and in OIL*, well suited for Country Trade, will be exchanged for Real Estate, at wholesale prices. Improved property preferred.

J. WHITE,

124 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 7, 1861.-6 mos.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore carried on under the name, style and title of WOLF & BROTHERS, will, from this date, be carried on by A. S. BECKHART—he having employed M. Wolf to act as his Agent.

A. S. BECKHART,
per M. Wolf, Agent.

Altoona, December 28th, 1861. [Jan 2-6t.]

J. G. ADLUM,

Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.

October 1, 1857.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, E. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Sept. 12-1y.]

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.

Invite attention to their LARGE, VARIED and HANDSOME assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

Embracing all the NEWEST STYLES in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, and FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a full assortment of MOURNING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITS, &c.

☞ The stock is principally T. W EVANS & CO.'S OWN IMPORTATION, having been selected in the best European Markets, expressly for their own Retail Trade, and will be found unsurpassed for Style, Quality, and REASONABLE PRICES.

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET,

BELOW CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers will find it advantageous to examine this Stock. [Oct17-2m.]

ON HAND AGAIN—WE HAVE

THE pleasure of announcing to our customers and all others, that we are on hands again with a large and varied stock of

FALL GOODS;

and as our old stock was *beautifully cleaned out*, those who feel inclined to patronize us will have the advantage of selecting from an almost entirely

NEW AND FRESH STOCK

of goods, which we feel confident will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. We particularly invite our lady friends to call and examine our splendid line of

DRESS GOODS, &C.,

which we think cannot fail to please.

J. & J. LOWTHER.

Altoona, Oct. 9th, 1861-3t.

CONFECTIONERY AND OYSTER SALOON,

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an

OYSTER SALOON

attached to his store, in which he will serve up OYSTERS in every style during the season.

FRESH BAKED BREAD & PIES always on hand.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., or pleasure and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall.

OTTO ROSSI.

Altoona, Oct. 30, 1861-tf

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business, on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms, and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

U. S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $13 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.

By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to

$100 BOUNTY

from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all.

For further information apply at the Recruiting Office, on Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Altoona.

Lieut. J. S. CAMPBELL,
12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

CORRELITE BASE.—Having purchased the right to manufacture the CORRELITE BASE for ARTIFICIAL TEETH, I am now prepared to put up Setts on this new and beautiful principle, which is far superior to the old style, on silver plate, as it will not corrode or discolor. It contains no metalic substance, and of course there is no galvanic action, whereby metal plates often become obnoxious. Persons wishing a fine set of teeth will please call and examine specimens.

W. S. BITTNER,
Jan. 2, 1862-tf] Office in Masonic Temple, Altoona.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

50,000 SHINGLES, 50,000 LATHES, and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS, lower than the lowest, for Cash. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING, Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at KESSLER'S.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERVER for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,

SORE MOUTHS,

CANKER.

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,

NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH;

to all who use it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with

A BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A Bad Breath is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

☞ *Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Keesler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

☞ Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Keesle

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DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 12½ CTS. PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Neuralgia Plasters,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA,

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT HILEMAN'S.

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS HIS customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large and beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which, for magnificence, extent and variety, have never before been excelled in Blair county. Particular attention is invited to our stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, DeBeges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

We have Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. Heads of families would do well to call and examine our stock of Winter Goods for Boys.

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Glassware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Cloths, Carpets, &c., in any quantity and at prices that cannot fail to please.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Oct. 10, 1861. J. B. HILEMAN.

HELLO! THIS WAY, NEIGHBOR?

NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods with the greatest care and exclusively for *CASH*, which enables him to sell as low if not a little *lower* than any house in the place. He would therefore say to all those who wish to purchase their Fall and Winter Goods to call and examine his new stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction. His goods are of the best quality and very cheap.

ALL COTTON GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

His Stock consists of Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety, shade and color, from a plain Delaine at 12 cents, up to Plaid and Plaid Delaines, all wool, at 25 and 37½ cts. Figured Delaines from 12½ to 25 cts., Persian Cloths, Conestoga and American Prints 10 yards for $1, Lancaster and Domestic Ginghams from 10 to 12½ cts., all-wool Flannel from 25 to 37½ cts., heavy Sheeting Muslin 12½ cts., Bleached Muslin from 6¼ to 12½ cts., Satinets all-wool Tweeds and Jeans of every variety and price.

Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Women, Misses and Children's Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES Rio Coffee at 17 cents, White Sugar 11 cts., Brown Sugar from 8 to 10 cts.; Imperial, Y. Hyson and Black Teas; Syrup from 60 to 65 cts.; Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., &c. J. A. SPRANKLE.

October 3d, 1861.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

AT JESSE SMITH'S.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

FALL & WINTER STYLES OF

Hats & Caps.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

His stock of Ladies and Misses' Furs is the best ever brought to this place, consisting of every variety, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

☞ *Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.*

Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

CAMPBELL'S

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR

NEWSPAPER PRESS.

FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR.

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 X 46 inches, rolls a form with two rollers of 26 X 42 inches, weighs only 3,300 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A CAMPBELL,

No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1861.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL.

Prof. JOHN MILLER, Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof. Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

For English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek	$12 50
For German or French	5 00
For Music	5 00

☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

DR. CALDERWOOD offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on *Virginia Street*, nearly opposite C. J. Mann's Store.

REFERENCES:

J. B. Luden, M. D., Huntingdon.
Jno. McCulloch, M. D., "
H. T. Coffey, " Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. B. Christ, Birmingham.
Rev. Thomas Stevenson, Tyrone City.
Jacob Burley, "
C. Guyer, "
W. Burley, "
M. H. Jolly, "

Altoona, May 9th, 1861-1y*

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.*,

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.*,

BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

GLEN-ECHO MILLS, *GERMANTOWN, PA.*

McCALLUM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CARPETING,

DRUGGETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, &C.,

WAREHOUSE, No 509 CHESTNUT STREET, (opposite the State House,) PHILADELPHIA. [mar21,'61-1y.

FLOUR.—THE BEST QUALITY OF FAMILY FLOUR for sale, Wholesale and Retail—Apply to J. SHOEMAKER,

Dec. 11, 1856-tf. Masonic Temple.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

THE HEROES OF PEACE

AND

THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form, ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum*.

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,

Aug8-1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

LABOR-SAVING WASHING MACHINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the right for Blair county, of

Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine,

are now manufacturing them at Altoona, and intend to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

This machine is got up on an entirely new principle, and is considered, by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3rd. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

McMINN & DERN,
Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

We the undersigned, hereby certify that we are now using Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine and are fully satisfied that it is a very excellent article of the kind; combining as it does great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a real labor-saving washing machine.

JOHN WOODS. EMILE TIETZE.
MICHAEL CALVERT, THOS. McAULEY.
JOSEPH G. ADLUM. DANIEL PRICE.
R. A. O. KERR.

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

D. W. A. BELFORD,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Virginia Street, Opposite Jaggard's Store.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST, the largest assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,

SUITABLE FOR

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER WEAR,

that has ever been offered to the citizens of Altoona. An examination of my stock will be sufficient to convince any one that I can supply the wants of the community in this line.

☞ I am also prepared to MAKE UP work on the shortest notice, and IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE FASHION. I feel confident that I can give

AS NEAT AND PERFECT A FIT

as can be had outside of the very best establishments in the cities.

I invite an inspection of my goods and work, knowing that they will speak better for me than anything I could say in an advertisement.

Altoona, Nov. 23, 1861-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

S. M. WOODKOK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on ANNIE STREET, 3 doors above the Post Office.

Sept. 6, 1860-tf.

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscriber would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it By the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard.

July 25, 1861.-tf. H. R. MYERS.

LYCOMING COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, agent of the Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property* of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any company in the State. Office in the Masonic Temple.

Jan. 3, '56-tf] JOHN SHOEMAKER, *Agent.*

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by G. W. KESSLER.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at G. W. KESSLER'S.

1-tf.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER,

Just Arrived and Now Being Opened at

M'CORMICK'S STORE,

IN THE OLD PLACE.

WE respectfully invite Purchasers to call and examine our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, as we think they will be found, upon examination, to compare favorably with any other assortment in the place, as well in quality as in price, although we are not prepared to say (as some of our Brother Chips have said,) that some descriptions of goods have not advanced in price, for in doing so we would come in contact with the intelligence of the people, as every boy of six years old knows better—that we cannot sell domestic goods at old prices, unless we buy an inferior quality.

We have a full assortment of Goods, embracing all the usual varieties, such as FRESH COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, &C., to make up the full

FAMILY GROCERY.

Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., with a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FOR MEN AND BOYS, from a fine dress coat down to a monkey-jacket,

Also, a full assortment of *HARDWARE, CEDAR WARE, QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY WARE, &C., &C., &C.*

And as to

DRY GOODS,

our assortment is complete; and as we have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, as near as we can, we are enabled to sell at much lower prices than when we gave a general credit. We therefore feel very grateful to our friends and a generous Public for the very liberal patronage heretofore given us, and hope, by strict attention to business and a full determination to please our patrons in prices and qualities, to retain the same—still adhering closely to an old motto—*"Quick Sales and Small Profits."*

[Oct. 31, '61-tf.] OLD STAND, North Ward.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 25-3m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

SPOUTING, &C.

RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

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GROCERY, PROVISION

AND

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,

DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,

SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861-tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND

VESTING,

material for

FINE AND COARSE

OVERCOATS,

material for

BOYS' CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1860-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!

The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City Land Offices.—Good selections can now be made near the large streams and settlements. The Lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.

☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested. ALEX. F. McKINNEY,

Orrapolis, Cass County, N. Ter.

July 14, 1859-tf

REFERENCES:

Rev. A. B. Clark, Altoona, Pa.
Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
McCrum & Dern, Editors, "
Thos. A. Scott, Supt. P. R. R., "
D. McMurrin, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.

Jan. 27, '59-tf D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS just received and for sale by

Oct. 18-tf] J. B. HILEMAN.

HUTTER'S

STATE CAPITOL

Book Bindery,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Triennial and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.

Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books well bound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Ballous, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's and Graham's Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra styles, or the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good Library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express.

All work warranted. Address P. L. HUTTER,

Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are my agents for Altoona, and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return books free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. [March 21, 1861-1y

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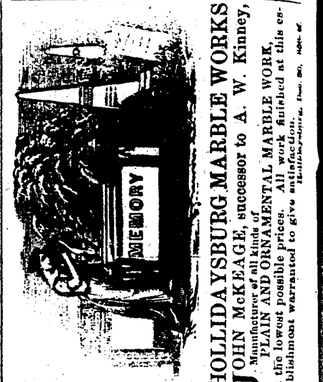


HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS

JOHN McKEAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney, Manufacturer of all kinds of PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK. All work finished at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. Shop on Allegheny street, near the Court House, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

CROCERY AND BAKERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoicee of

FRUITS, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES and notions for children &c., expressly for the Holidays. He will also keep always on hand a good stock of plain and fancy cakes, of his own manufactury.

LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, &C. always on hand at all seasons of the year.

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter, *EGGS, GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,*

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C.,

always in store and for sale in large or small quantities.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as any in town.

Dec. 20, '60-1y.] JACOB WISE.

THE GREAT QUESTION WHICH now agitates the mind of every person is, where can I get the best article for my money? In regard to other matters, the subscriber would not attempt to direct, but if you want anything in the line of

BOOTS OR SHOES

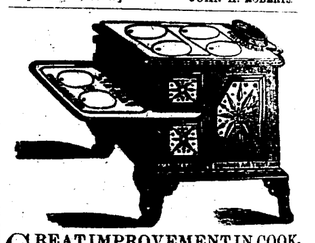
he invites an examination of his stock and work.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Boots, Shoes Gaiters, Slippers, &c., which he offers at fair prices.

He will give special attention to custom work, all of which will be warranted to give satisfaction. None but the best workmen are employed

Remember my shop is on Virginia street, immediately opposite Kessler's Drug Store.

September 3, '57-tf] JOHN H. ROBERTS.



GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN COOKING STOVES.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE AND GAS AND SAVING OF FUEL.

The subscriber takes pleasure in offering to the public NEW GAS AND SMOKE CONSUMING Cooking Stove, recently patented, which is destined to supercede all others, as it requires

ONE-THIRD LESS FUEL

than other stoves and